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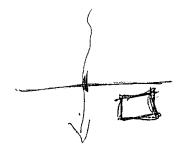


DATE MAILED: 08/28/2002

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/827,014	04/05/2001	Sylvia Adae-Amoakoh	END920000149 US1	5720
5409	7590 08/28/2002			
ARLEN L. O		EXAMINER		
SCHMEISER, 3 LEAR JET L SUITE 201	, OLSEN & WATTS LANE		ANDUJAR, LEONARDO	LEONARDO
LATHAM, NY	Y 12110		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
,			2024	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.



Γ.	Application No.	Applicant(s)
<i>.</i>	09/827,014	ADAE-AMOAKOH ET AL.
Office Action Summary		Art Unit
	Examiner	
The MAILING DATE of this communication	Leonardo Andújar	correspondence address
Period for Reply	rappears on the cover sincer was the	con copenacione dadi cos
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RETHE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CF after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period for reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by some any experience of the period for reply will, by some armed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ON. FR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be to in. a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) deeriod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS froestatute, cause the application to become ABANDON mailing date of this communication, even if timely file	imely filed ays will be considered timely. m the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on		
	This action is non-final.	
3) Since this application is in condition for all closed in accordance with the practice un Disposition of Claims		
4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application	ation.	
4a) Of the above claim(s) 10-19 is/are with	drawn from consideration.	*
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.		
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-9 and 20</u> is/are rejected.		
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.	ł.	
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction a	nd/or election requirement.	
Application Papers	-	
9)⊠ The specification is objected to by the Exar	miner.	
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>05 April 2002</u> is/are	e: a) \square accepted or b) \boxtimes objected to by	the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection		
11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _	_	roved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required	in reply to this Office action.	,
12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the	e Examiner.	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120		
13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fo	reign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119	(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:		
1. Certified copies of the priority document	nents have been received.	
2. Certified copies of the priority document	nents have been received in Applica	ition No
3. Copies of the certified copies of the application from the Internationa* See the attached detailed Office action for a	al Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	
14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for don	mestic priority under 35 U.S.C. & 114	AP (In Eprovisional application)
 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for don a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for dor 	e provisional application has been removed the provisional application has been removed to the provisional application applica	ceived. 20 and/or 121.
Attachment(s)		
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No	8) 5) Notice of Informa	ary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) Il Patent Application (PTO-152)
J.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTO-326 (Rev. 04-01) Offic	ice Action Summary	Part of Paper No. 5

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DETAILED ACTION

Election/R strictions

1. Applicant's election with traverse of Group I, claims 1-9 and 20 in Paper No. 4 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that the subject matter of claims 1-20 is sufficiently related that a thorough and complete search for the subject matter of the elected claims would necessarily encompass a thorough and complete search for the subject matter of the non-elected claims. This is not found persuasive because referring to the restriction requirement set forth in the Office Action paper no.3, it clearly shows that the alternative method proposed by the examiner would be distinct from the process claimed. Additionally, the search is not coextensive as evidenced by the different fields of search for the process and product as cited in the previous restriction requirement. Furthermore, Applicant has not provided a convincing argument that the materially different processes would not be suitable in producing the claimed device. Note that the unpatentability of the Group I invention would not necessarily imply unpatentability of the Group II invention. Thus the requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

Drawings

2. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, "the selected area having approximately the shape of a circular disk approximately centered around the first contact are" and "the flat metal ring" must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from

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the claim(s). Also, "a semiconductor chip having a circuit", must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

3. A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

4. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 5. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 - The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 6. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. It is not clear to which element of the device the contact pad is parallel.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 8. Claims 1-3, 9 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Lauffer et al. (US 5,665,650).

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- 9. Regarding claim 1, Lauffer (e.g. fig. 2) shows an electronic structure comprising:
 - A substrate having a dielectric layer 14 between a first metal layer 22 and a second metal layer 22;
 - A contact area located in the first metal layer (the region in contact with the layer 28);
 - A selected area located on the second metal layer (the area around the through hole);
 - A microvia cavity located within the selected area and extending through the second metal layer and the dielectric layer;
 - And a mass of conductive material (28, 32 and 34) forming a layer upon the selected area of the second metal layer and being inside the microvia cavity and being in contact with the first contact area of the first metal layer.
- 10. The second metal layer is located above the first metal layer. Also, the selected area is disposed above the first contact area.
- 11. Regarding claim 2, Lauffer shows that the mass of conductive material conformally fills the microvia cavity.
- 12. Regarding claim 3 (as understood), Lauffer shows that the mass of conductive material has a planar surface forming a contact pad 34. The contact pad is located parallel to the first metal layer. Also, the contact pad is located opposite to the first contact area.

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13. Regarding claim 9, Lauffer discloses that the mass conductive material comprises a conductive paste 32 (col. 5/lls. 39-40)

- 14. Regarding claim 20, Lauffer (e.g. fig. 2) shows an assembly:
 - > A semiconductor chip 20 having a circuit;
 - A substrate having a dielectric layer 14 between a first metal layer 22 and a second metal layer 22;
 - A contact area located in the first metal layer (the region in contact with the layer 28);
 - A selected area located on the second metal layer (the area around the through hole);
 - A microvia cavity located within the selected area and extending through the second metal layer and the dielectric layer;
 - ➤ And a mass of conductive material (28, 32 and 34) forming a layer upon the selected area of the second metal layer and being inside the microvia cavity and being in contact with the first contact area of the first metal layer.
- 15. The second metal layer is located above the first metal layer and the selected area is disposed above the first contact area. Also, the semiconductor chip is electrically connected to the mass of conductive material.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

16. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

- 17. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
- 18. Claims 4-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lauffer et al. (US 5,665,650).
- 19. Regarding claim 4, Lauffer discloses that the selected area is centered around the first contact area which correspond to an area defined by the via 18 (e.g. fig. 1c). Although it is well known in the art to make vias have a circular disk shape Lauffer does not disclose that the vias have a circular disk shape. However, Lauffer discloses that the shape of the circuit pattern (i.e. shape of the via hole 18) is a matter of design choice (col. 4/Ils. 6-26). Therefore, this limitation or this shape difference between the claim invention and the prior art is considered to be an obvious design choice. Design choice limitations are not patentable unless unobvious or unexpected results are obtained from these changes. It appears that these changes produce no functional differences and therefore would have been obvious. Note *In re* Leshin, 125 USPQ 416.

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- 20. Regarding claims 5 and 6, Lauffer discloses that second metal layer within the selected area contains a flat metal layer having a perforation (via 18) that is approximately centered around the first contact area (e.g. fig. 1c). Although it is well known in the art that vias form a ring around its center Lauffer does not disclose that the perforation have a ring shape. However, Lauffer discloses that the shape of the circuit pattern (i.e. shape of the via hole 18) is a matter of design choice (col. 4/lls. 6-26). Therefore, this limitation or this shape difference between the claim invention and the prior art is considered to be an obvious design choice. Design choice limitations are not patentable unless unobvious or unexpected results are obtained from these changes. It appears that these changes produce no functional differences and therefore would have been obvious. Note *In re* Leshin, 125 USPQ 416.
- 21. Regarding claim 7, Lauffer discloses that second metal layer within the selected area contains a flat copper layer having a perforation (via 18) that is approximately centered around the microvia cavity (e.g. fig. 2). Although it is well known in the art that vias form a ring around its center Lauffer does not explicitly disclose that the via 18 forms a ring. However, Lauffer suggests that the shape of the circuit pattern (i.e. shape of the via hole 18) is a matter of design choice (col. 4/IIs. 6-26). Therefore, this limitation or this shape difference between the claim invention and the prior art is considered to be an obvious design choice. Design choice limitations are not patentable unless unobvious or unexpected results are obtained from these changes. It appears that these changes produce no functional differences and therefore would have been obvious. Note *In re* Leshin, 125 USPQ 416.

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22. Regarding claim 8, Lauffer shows that the microvia cavity includes a via hole in the dielectric layer (e.g. fig. 2). With respect to the shape of the hole, i.e., truncated cone shape: This limitation, absent any criticality, is only considered to be an obvious modification of the shape of the via hole disclosed by Prior Art as the courts have held that a change in shape or configuration, without any criticality, is within the level of skill in the art as the particular shape claimed by applicant is nothing more than one of numerous shapes that a person having ordinary skill in the art will find obvious to provide using routine experimentation based on its suitability for the intended use of the invention. See In re Dailey, 149 USPQ 47 (CCPA 1976).

Conclusion

23. Papers related to this application may be submitted directly to Art Unit 2826 by facsimile transmission. Papers should be faxed to Art Unit 2826 via the Art Unit 2826 Fax Center located in Crystal Plaza 4, room 3C23. The faxing of such papers must conform to the notice published in the Official Gazette, 1096 OG 30 (15 November 1989). The Art Unit 2826 Fax Center number is (703) 308-7722 or -7724. The Art Unit 2826 Fax Center is to be used only for papers related to Art Unit 2826 applications. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leonardo Andújar at (703) 308-0080 and between the hours of 9:00 AM to 6:00 PM (Eastern Standard Time) Monday through Friday (with alternated Fridays off) or by e-mail via Leonardo Andujar@uspto.gov. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nathan Flynn, can be reached on (703) 308-6601.

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24. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the **Group 2800 Rec ptionist** at **(703) 305-3900.**

25. The following list is the Examiner's field of search for the present Office Action:

Field of Search	Date
	08/02
U.S. Class / Subclass (es): 257/691,778; 174/256, 266	
Other Documentation:	
	08/02
Electronic Database(s): East (USPAT, US PGPUB, JPO, EPO, Derwent, IBM TDB)	

Leonardo Andújar

Patent Examiner Art Unit 2826

LA 8/16/02

